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place in it, and the bare principles themselves are stated so briefly as to be frequently misleading. For example, under the head "Marshalling of Assets," it is said that the doctrine applies to partnership cases, but no mention is made of the peculiar variation of the doctrine in such cases. Similarly, under Partnership, it states that "the firm debts must first be paid out of the firm's assets," but the important subject of the equities of retiring partners is not touched upon.

The book is divided into three parts. In the first are included those subjects over which equity exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the common law courts; in the second, those over which it exercises exclusive jurisdiction, and in the third, those over which it exercises what the author calls auxiliary jurisdiction; for example, Bills of Discovery and Bills of Interpleader. A novel and successful innovation is the arrangement of the subjects in alphabetical order.

As stated in the preface, the book has been designed especially for use in Virginia and West Virginia, and preference has been given to the decisions of the courts of those states. The result, however, has not been to detract materially from its value as a general book of reference. *R. B. E.*

LAW OF TRADE-MARKS, INCLUDING TRADE-NAMES AND UNFAIR COMPETITION. By AMASA C. PAUL, of the Minneapolis Bar. Pp. xviii+981. St. Paul, Minn: Keefe-Davidson Company, 1903.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable growth in trade-mark law. Through the development and rapid advance in late years of industries, this subject has become one of vast importance in the business world and necessarily to the legal profession. The effort of the author has been to produce a practical work for the practitioner of trade-mark law.

The work is complete in its treatment of the subject, dealing in the first few chapters with the growth and nature of trade-marks,—what can or cannot be appropriated as such, their acquisition and assignability with incidents thereto, and finally their loss. Trade-names and infringements form the substance of the succeeding chapters, and then follows quite an important feature of the work, the subject of unfair competition in trade. The text is concluded with a necessary adjunct—that of procedure. The author has produced a very creditable book, and his treatment of the law of unfair competition is especially to be noted. The book is very readable, and is arranged in a systematic manner. It is thoroughly up to

date and elaborated with the facts of numerous interesting and well-known cases. The Appendix contains a valuable compilation of the acts of Congress and the statutes of the various states on the general subject of trade-marks, and also the mode of procedure for registration. *M. B. S.*

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF WILLS. By GEORGE E. GARDINER. Pp. xv+726. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company, 1903.

This is the latest addition to the Hornbook series and has all the merits of the previously published handbooks as well as some of their defects. The book expresses clearly and concisely the law of wills, together with a discussion of their probate. The arrangement of the text and notes is excellent, the succinct principles under each topic discussed being printed in black-letter type followed by a more extended explanation of those principles. Each statement of the law is abundantly supported by citations from the English and American decisions. In fact, this is one of the most valuable features of the book, for the citations in the notes include practically all the decisions on the Law of Wills in any court of last resort in the United States during the last fifteen years, as well as references to the leading English and American cases previous to that time. Theoretical discussion is for the most part not attempted, that not being the purpose of the book, the idea of the author being "to express clearly and concisely the law of wills" with "no discussion of legal theory except where it has promised profit."

Whether such a book as this is as valuable to the student as one dealing more at length with the theory of the law; whether the presentation of the bare principles, as set forth here, does not encourage superficiality in the student, are questions upon which there will always be considerable difference of opinion. For a terse statement of the principles of the Law of Wills the work is admirable. The book will probably be of more value to the practitioner than to the student, for here the busy lawyer can readily find in a condensed but eminently satisfactory form a statement of the law with the collation of all modern authorities, both pro and con.

For a well-arranged, clear, compendious statement of the Law of Wills, supported by a collection of the modern authorities, the book is to be highly commended. It will serve its purpose as furnishing a most convenient and accurate digest of the law. *B. O. F.*